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Economic and Systematic Botany
Economic Collections

Rec'd JAN 27 1921



FRASER NURSERY CO.



BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Terms and Conditions

TERMS. Cash, or satisfactory reference, must accompany all orders from unknown parties. We ship C. O. D. where one-fourth amount of order accompanies same.

REMITTANCE should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order, New York Draft or Registered Letter. We are not responsible for currency sent by ordinary mail. Make all checks payable to Fraser Nursery Company.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. Give your full name, post office, county and state and the name of the express office, post office or railroad station where you wish to receive shipment. Write plainly. State whether freight, express or parcel post shipment is desired and give route if by freight. In the absence of this information we will use our best judgment without assuming any responsibility as to delivery. Goods travel at purchaser's risk and cost.

PARCEL POST. Under the parcel post system we are often able to forward small packages for less than the rate charged by the express company. Parties desiring to secure the benefit of parcel post should include sufficient amount to cover postage in their remittances; the difference, if any, will be refunded promptly.

PACKING. We pack carefully to insure contents from drying or freezing, even though the shipment is delayed in transit. All stock is delivered to the forwarding agent; no charge for packing.

ERRORS. Keep a copy of your order. We make every effort to fill orders correctly, and they are carefully rechecked before leaving Nursery. Where we are at fault we make satisfactory adjustments.

CLAIMS. Claims for shortage or damaged stock must be made on receipt of shipment.

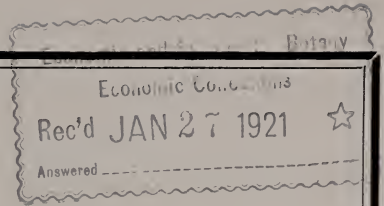
NON-WARRANTY. We do not guarantee stock to live. We give no warranty, expressed or implied as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any nursery stock, seeds, bulbs or plants we sell. In the event any stock should prove untrue to name, we will replace same free of charge or refund the purchase price, but it is expressly agreed between customer and ourselves that we will at no time be liable for an amount greater than the original purchase price. **WE DO GUARANTEE** our plants to be in first class, healthy condition when leaving the nursery; to be true to name, properly dug, graded and packed.

SHIPPING FACILITIES. Birmingham is a railroad center, which gives us unexcelled shipping facilities.

ORDER EARLY. In order to perform best service it is necessary for us to have orders as much in advance of shipping date as possible. While our facilities enable us to handle a large number of orders daily, we cannot always fill orders immediately during the rush season. It is to your interest to place orders as far in advance of date shipment is desired as possible. Where no shipping date is given, orders are filled in rotation.

PLANTING LIST. We are always glad to give our customers the benefit of more than a quarter century's experience in the South. Where customer is in doubt as to varieties best adapted to his soil and climate, we will gladly advise. We also offer the services of our Landscape Department in the planning and development of the home grounds, whether a large estate or modest cottage. Tell us your wants.

SHIPPING SEASON. Our shipping season usually begins early in October and lasts until about May 1st. Stock dug with balls of earth may be successfully transplanted even earlier and later than these dates. We will be glad to advise best time for planting any item.



Descriptive Catalogue

OF

Ornamental Trees Shrubs and Plants Fruit Trees and Small Fruit

Fraser Nursery Company
Birmingham, Alabama



1919—Before

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

Not Evergreen

ALMOND—(*Amygdalus*)

Dwarf Flowering Almond (*Amygdalus*)—Much branching shrub, with broad, lance-like leaves; flowers double, pink and white, in spring; 2 to 4 feet; most soils and situations.

Double Flowering Peach (*A. persica*)—A large shrub or small tree, blooming double red or white flowers, similar to small roses before leaves appear. Presents very striking appearance in bloom; is adaptable to almost any soil and situation.

(*ALTHEA*)—Rose of Sharon

Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*)—Upright shrubs, slightly spreading branches with both double and single form of flowers in a wide range of color produced throughout the summer; from 3 to 10 feet; adapted to most soils and situations. We list the varieties we consider best in different colors and shades. Can furnish in either bush or tree form.

Ardens—Double violet.

Bicolor Hybrida—Double white; purple center.

Boule de Feu—Very double, bright red.

Coelestis—Single blue.

Double Precoce—White, red center.

Jeanne d'Arc—Double, pure white.

Poenoflora—Very double, rosy pink.

Rubis—Single red.

Totus Albus—Single, pure white.

Violet Clair—Semi-double, violet.

BARBERRY—(*Berberis*)

Holly Leaved Barberry (*Berberis ilicifolia*)—A hardy half evergreen Barberry, with large, shining dark green leaves which hold on until late winter and turn purplish bronze before falling. Leaves have a regular thorny edge, similar to the holly leaf, but not quite so thick and leathery. An excellent plant for mass planting around the foundation of a home or other buildings; 3 to 5 feet.

Thunberg's Barberry (*B. thunbergii*)—Low, graceful shrub; dense habit; small bright green leaves; brilliant red berries produced in winter; 2 to 3 feet; adapted to most soils and situations. Makes splendid low hedge. Does not require pruning.

Common European Barberry (*B. vulgaris*)—Yellow flowers in drooping racemes in early summer, followed in autumn by orange scarlet fruit; spines arranged in threes. Handsome all the year; 3 to 5 feet.

Purple Leaved Barberry (*B. vulgaris atro-purpurea*)—A form of the European Barberry, but with purple foliage; small bright yellow flowers, borne in great profusion the last of April; a most conspicuous plant; very effective when planted with other shrubs. This plant usually attains a height of 5 to 6 feet.

BUDDLEIA

Butterfly Shrub; Summer-Blooming Lilac (*Buddleia davidi magnifica*)—Graceful arching



1920—After

shrub; bright green leaves; flowers violet-purple, similar to lilacs, produced the entire summer, very fragrant; 4 to 7 feet high; adapted to most soils and sunny situations. **Lindley's Buddleia** (*B. lindleyana*)—Similar to

the popular Butterfly Bush, but with smaller spikes of flowers; not quite so compact, and of a darker purplish hue. Leaves narrow and rather smooth. A very desirable plant for landscape effect; 4 to 7 feet.



Close-up View of Planting After One Season's Growth.



Field of Spireas—Enough to Beautify Many Homes.

CRAPE MYRTLE—(*Lagerstroemia*)

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)—Popular southern shrub or small tree of upright habit; dark green foliage; crinkled flowers in panicles throughout the late summer; 8 to 15 feet high; prefers well drained soil and full sun. Can furnish crimson, pink, white and watermelon red. We offer a limited quantity of crape myrtle in tree form, 5 to 6 feet; trunks from 3 to 3½ feet; well formed heads.

DEUTZIA

Dwarf Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*)—Flowers pure white, bell shaped; quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April; 2 to 3 feet.

Lemoine's Deutzia (*D. Lemoinei*)—Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion on stout, upright branches; dwarf habit. A most desirable and satisfactory variety. Blooms early in April; 3 to 4 feet.

Pride of Rochester—Double white, back of petals faintly tinted with pink; large panicles; blooms middle of April and continues to bloom three or four weeks; 7 to 10 feet.

Double White Deutzia (*D. crenata flora plena alba*)—Flowers pure white, double, produced in great abundance middle of April. A tall growing variety; 8 to 12 feet.

Double Pink Deutzia (*D. crenata flora plena rosea*)—Same as double white Deutzia, except that some of the outer petals are rosy pink. Very desirable; blooms last of April, or a little later than Pride of Rochester; 8 to 12 feet.

DOGWOOD—(*Cornus*)

Silver Margined Siberian Dogwood (*Cornus siberica foliis albomarginatus*)—A distinct and beautiful variety, with silver striped leaves; 5 to 7 feet.

Golden Leaved Dogwood (*C. spaethii*)—The broad leaves have pretty irregular margins of deep gold; 5 to 7 feet.

GLOBE FLOWER—(*Kerria*)

Double Globe Flower (*Kerria japonica flora pleno*)—Attractive arching shrub, sharply toothed; light green leaves; globular golden yellow flowers, like small double roses during the summer; 4 to 6 feet; adapted to any well drained soil.

Single Globe Flower (*K. japonica*)—Similar to preceding variety, but with single flowers; 3 to 4 feet.

GOLD FLOWER—(*Hypericum*)

Gold Flower; Golden St. John's-Wort (*Hypericum moserianum*)—A beautiful dwarf shrub, attaining a height of from one to two feet. In this section almost an evergreen; leaves dark green; large single, bright golden-yellow flowers two inches in diameter; a very desirable plant; most effective when planted in masses; blooms from early May throughout the entire summer.

GOLDEN BELL—(*Forsythia*)

Hybrid Golden Bell (*Forsythia intermedia*)—A tall variety, with long slender arching branches; flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet; blooms in March.

Drooping Golden Bell (*F. suspensa*)—A graceful variety, with long, slender, drooping branches; leaves dark, shining green; flowers yellow, produced in great profusion in March; 6 to 10 feet.

Fortune's Golden Bell (*F. suspensa fortunei*)—Similar to Drooping Golden Bell, but habit is more upright and vigorous; flowers golden yellow, frequently with twisted petals; a desirable variety; 8 to 10 feet; blooms in March.

Golden Bell (*F. viridissima*)—Flowers golden-yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early March. Most effective when planted in large groups; 8 to 10 feet.

HONEYSUCKLE—(Lonicera)

Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle; Christmas Honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*)—Large, spreading shrub; broad, bright green foliage, persisting until mid-winter; yellowish white flowers in the late winter; 6 to 10 feet high; most soils and situations.

Japanese Bush Honeysuckle (*L. morrowi*)—Medium shrub, with wide spreading branches; dark green foliage; white flowers in the early spring, followed by bright red berries in the summer; 4 to 6 feet; adapted to most soils and situations.

Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle (*L. tartarica*)—Medium shrub with upright or spreading branches, leaves bright green; flowers white or pink in the late spring; fruit red or orange in the summer; height 8 to 10 feet; most soils and situations.

HYDRANGEA

Hills of Snow (*Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba*)—Upright shrub, bright green foliage; white flowers in panicles continuing the greater part of summer; 4 to 6 feet high; adapted to most soils and situations.

Japanese Hydrangea (*H. hortensis*)—Small shrubs with large, glossy green foliage and very showy round headed flowers, white and shades of blue and pink; 3 to 5 feet high; adapted to rich, moist soil and partial shade; fine for tubs; flower buds need winter protection in this latitude.

Otaksa—Flowers pink or blue, depending on the soil.

Monstrosa—Flowers rose or pale blue.

Thomas Hogg—Flowers white.

Old Fashioned Hydrangea (*H. paniculata grandiflora*)—Produces in mid-summer immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter; 4 to 6 feet.

Oak Leaved Hydrangea (*H. quercifolia*)—Large shrub, with spreading branches; deeply lobed dark green foliage, resembling oak leaves; panicles of white flowers in summer; 4 to 6 feet high; adapted to most soils and partial shade; native. One of the best types of the hydrangea family.

**INDIAN CURRANT, CORAL BERRY—
Symphoricarpos**

Indian Currant; Coral Berry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*)—A native shrub, growing naturally from New York to Texas; 4 to 6 feet tall, purplish red berries are produced in great profusion. They remain on the plant all winter, making it especially desirable for landscape planting.

Variegated Symphoricarpos (*S. vulgaris variegata*)—A spreading low-growing bush, similar to the Indian Currant, but with delicately variegated leaves.

SNOWBERRY

Snowberry (*S. racemosus*)—Graceful shrub with slender arching branches, broad elliptic leaves; flowers white in the summer, followed by snow white berries, persisting into winter; 3 to 5 feet; adapted to most soils and situations.



Block of Trimmed Specimen Privet, Showing Various Shapes.

JAPANESE QUINCE—(Cydonia)

Japan Quince or Fire Bush (*Cydonia japonica*)—Flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades of red, crimson, salmon and pink. Commences to bloom early in January; 3 to 5 feet.

JAPANESE SPURGE—(Pachysandra)

Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*)—One of the most valuable evergreen shrubs for dense shade. Has low habit, sometimes even trailing. Fine, glossy light green leaves in abundance; greenish white flowers in May or June, arranged in spikes; 12 to 18 inches.

JASMINE

Italian Yellow Jasmine (*Jasminum humile* or *triumphans*)—Nearly evergreen, arching shrub, with compound dark green leaflets; flowers bright yellow in clusters during summer; adapted to moist, loamy soil and sunshine; 2 to 3 feet.

Naked Flowering Jasmine (*J. nudiflorum*)—Low growing graceful shrub, with compound bright green foliage; bright yellow flowers in late winter; suitable to moist loamy soil and full sunshine; 2 to 3 feet.

Star Jasmine (*J. officinale*)—An old variety, bearing a profusion of fragrant white flowers, produced in clusters at the branch terminals. Leaves dark glossy green. Plant grows in slender viney effect. Blooms in May and June.

KERRIA—(Rhodotypus)

White Kerria (*Rhodotypus kerrioides*)—Medium shrub, graceful form; pointed bright green foliage; white flowers in the spring; followed by black berries retained through the winter; 3 to 5 feet; adapted to well drained soil.

LILAC—(Syringa)

Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*)—A standard, old-fashioned garden variety. Flowers bluish purple; 3 to 4 feet.

White Lilac (*S. vulgaris alba*)—The old-fashioned White Lilac blooming in early spring; very fragrant.

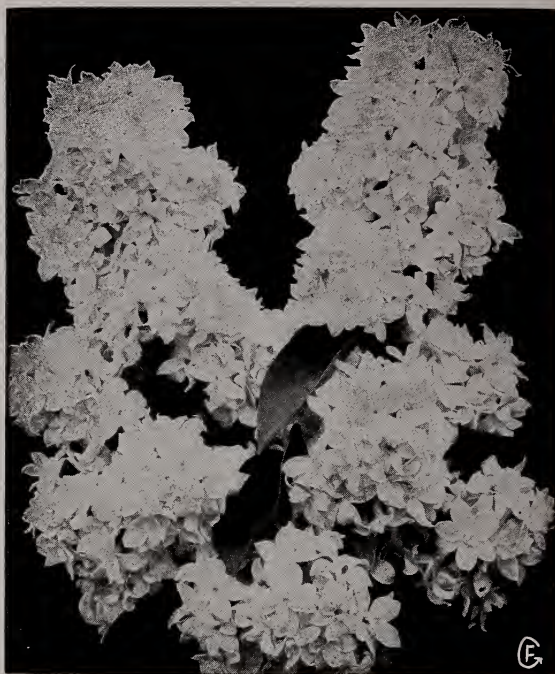
Persian Lilac (*S. rothamagensis*)—A free blooming variety of vigorous growth; foliage small and narrow. White flowers borne in great profusion; 3 to 4 feet.

MOSS LOCUST—(Robinia)

Moss Locust, or Rose Acacia (*Robinia hispida rosea*)—Small tree or large shrub, with compound dark green leaves; flowers pale rose in dense racemes; 10 to 15 feet high; adapted to well drained soil and sunny situations.

OLEANDER—(Nerium)

Oleander (*Nerium*)—Neriums are not hardy in this latitude, and should be protected during winter. They commence to bloom the last of April and bloom throughout the summer. The Oleander is also a most desirable plant for growing in tubs in conservatory. Can furnish pink, white and red.



White Lilac

NANDINA

Japanese Nandina (*Nandina domestica*)—Upright shrub with delicate compound foliage, white flowers, followed by red berries, which are retained in the winter; 3 to 4 feet high. Prefers well drained fertile soil.

ORIENTAL SWEET SHRUB—(Meratia)

Oriental Sweet Shrub (*Meratia praecox*)—A Japanese shrub producing exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers, usually about January 1st, and lasting for several weeks. The flowers appear before the leaves, and when in full bloom it is most attractive, blooming at a time when there are but few flowers; 5 to 6 feet.

PEARL BUSH—(Exochorda)

Pearl Bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*)—A desirable tall growing shrub, attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet. Large, pure white flowers, produced in great profusion about middle of March. When in full bloom, the plant has the appearance of a snow bank. When planted in a mass this plant is most conspicuous.

PLUM—(Prunus)

Purple Leaved Plum (*Prunus pissardi*)—Vigorous, upright growth; foliage maroon red; very handsome from early spring to late fall; 10 to 15 feet.

Double Flowering Plum (*P. triloba*)—A native of China; a very desirable early-flowering ornamental shrub. Double flowers of a delicate pink shade are produced in enormous quantity along the slender branches. Blooms April 1st; 6 to 8 feet.

POMEGRANATE—(Punica)

Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)—Medium size shrub; stiff branches; bright green, glossy foliage; red, white and variegated flowers in summer, followed by large edible fruits; height 6 to 10 feet; most soils and situations.

SALT CEDAR—(Tamarix)

French Tamarix Salt Cedar (*Tamarix gallica*)—Foliage light glaucous green; flowers pink in summer; 6 to 10 feet.

T. hispida aestivalis—The finest of all Tamarisks. Commences to bloom in May and if kept in a vigorous condition continues throughout the entire summer. Foliage bright green; flowers bright carmine-pink. Very scarce; 6 to 10 feet.

SALVIA—(Sage)

Hardy Everblooming Salvia (*Salvia greggi*)—This is a native of Western Texas, and is therefore, extremely hardy; it can stand zero weather and resist drought. It begins to bloom in early spring and continues until the blooms are killed by frost in the fall; the flower is carmine; grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet, and a corresponding width; very effective for massing; a most satisfactory plant.

SNOWBALL—(Viburnum)

Carles Snowball (*Viburnum carlesi*)—A valuable addition to the snowball family. Has round heads of white flowers, faintly tinted rose at first, possessing a delightful fragrance. Foliage channeled, clear brown bark. Has nice bushy habit, and flowers freely when established. New and rare; 2 to 3 feet.

Siebold's Snowball (*V. sieboldii*)—Long, thick leaves of glossy green on stout branches and panicles of white flowers, borne in profusion early in spring, along entire length of branches. One of the best; 5 to 8 feet.

Common Snowball (*V. opulus sterile*)—Upright medium shrub, large foliage; globular white flowers in the spring; most soils and sunny situations; 4 to 6 feet.

Japanese Snowball (*V. tomentosum plicatum*)—A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth;

STRAWBERRY SHRUB—**(Calycanthus)**

Sweet or Strawberry (*Calycanthus floridus*)—The native sweet or brown shrub; flowers double, chocolate colored, very fragrant; blooms in early April and lasts for several weeks; 3 to 5 feet.

STRAWBERRY BUSH—**Eunonymus**

Strawberry Bush (*Eunonymus americanus*)—An erect-growing shrub, with slender green branches. Leaves bright green; rough pink fruits covered with scarlet pods, making it similar in appearance to strawberry fruit. Very showy and attractive when fruiting; 5 to 8 feet.

produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; lasts several weeks.

SPIREA

Crimson Spirea (*Spirea bumalda* Anthony Waterer)—Small, upright shrub; bright green leaves, frequently variegated, yellow; red umbrella shaped flower panicles throughout the summer; 2 to 3 feet; most soils and sunny situations.

Blue Spirea or Chinese Beardwort (*Caryopteris incana*)—A free blooming, dwarf growing shrub; flowers lavender blue, produced in great profusion about June 15th and lasts until autumn. Very effective for massing. In the colder sections this plant is treated as herbaceous; 18 to 30 inches.

S. Froebeli—A fine free-growing sort; rosy-colored flowers produced last of April in large flat heads, young foliage tinted dark red; 3 to 4 feet.

Dwarf White Spirea (*S. japonica* or *callosa alba*)—Low, dense upright shrub, lance-like bright green foliage; white flat top flower clusters in the summer; rarely more than 2 feet high, suitable to most soils and sunny situations.

Thunberg's Spirea, or Snow Garland (*S. thunbergi*)—Beautiful small shrub of dense but graceful habit; bright green, feathery foliage; white flowers in early spring; 3 to 4 feet high; most soils and situations.

Bridal Wreath Spirea (*S. prunifolia flore pleno*)—Medium shrub of graceful arching habit; shining green foliage; small double white flowers, like tiny double roses in clusters in early spring; adapted to most soils and situations; 5 to 10 feet.

Reeves Double Spirea (*S. reevesiana flore pleno*)—Double white flowers in late spring, with long slender canes and pale green foliage; 5 to 10 feet.

Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath (*S. Van Houttei*)—Similar to the preceding, with dark green incised foliage; white flowers in late spring; 5 to 10 feet.



Spirea Van Houtte

SUMACH—(Rhus)

Fragrant Sumach (*Rhus aromatica*)—A lobed leaved native variety with strong, fragrant odor. Flowers greenish white, followed by bunches of scarlet berries.

SYRINGA—(Philadelphus)

Philadelphus Bouquet Blanc—A fine new variety, with semi-double white flowers in clusters; free bloomer; very fragrant; 3 to 6 feet.

English Dogwood; Syringa or Mock Orange (*P. coronarius*)—Very handsome and vigorous shrub, with large foliage and beautiful, fragrant white flowers, which are produced in great profusion the latter part of April and early May. 6 to 12 feet.

Large Flowered Syringa (*P. grandiflorus*)—A conspicuous variety, with very large white flowers, similar to the preceding in habit and growth.

Golden Leaf Syringa (*P. foliis aureis*)—Golden yellow foliage. Dwarf, compact growth, very effective in edge of mass planting; 3 to 4 feet.

THORNS—(Crataegus)

Scarlet Fruited Thorn (*Crataegus coccinea*)—A fine native variety of thorn, with single white flowers, borne in clusters in spring. Trees are brilliant with masses of scarlet fruit in fall. Grows to an ultimate height of 20 to 25 feet.

Evergreen Thorn (*C. coccinea lalandi*)—See Evergreen Shrubs, page 10.

Cockspur Thorn (*C. crus-galli*)—Another of the native species with very long, sharp thorns; flowers borne in clusters of white; fruit bright red in fall; 20 to 25 feet.

English Hawthorn (*C. oxycantha*)—Beautifully crinkled with serrated edges; clusters of large single white flowers; bright red berries in fall; very fragrant; 20 to 25 feet.

WEIGELA—(Diervilla)

Weigela (*Diervilla*)—Medium shrubs of spreading habit; great masses of snowy white, pink or red flowers in late spring; 5 to 8 feet; prefers moist loamy soil. Our stock consists of the most desirable varieties in different colors, as follows:

W. Rosea—Deep pink, shading to light rose.

W. Candida—Pure white.

W. Eva Rathke—Deep glowing red, blooms nearly all summer.

W. Nana Variegata—Leaves variegated green and white, pinkish white blooms.

WITCH HAZEL—(Hamamelis)

Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginica*)—A late fall bloomer with fringe-like flowers of yellow shade, appearing after its gorgeous foliage has fallen. Attains height of 10 to 15 feet. Plant in a moist and partly shady place.

YUCCA

Spanish Bayonet or Dagger (*Yucca gloriosa*)—Leaves dagger-shaped, but re-curving; large cream white flowers; 5 to 8 feet high; dry situations.

Adam's Needle; Bear Grass (*Y. filamentosa*)—Long, pointed needles, very fibrous, large white bell-shaped flowers borne in immense heads; 4 to 6 feet tall.

Mexican Yucca (*Y. treculeana*)—Very stiff, sharp pointed, dagger-like foliage, branching after reaching some age, flower heads often three feet long; very dry situations.



Another Block of Trimmed Specimen Privet, Globes, Pyramids and Standards.

Evergreen Shrubs

THE shrubs in this class are invaluable for landscape work. Remaining evergreen the year round, they give effects that are desirable when other shrubs are barren. Don't fail to include some Evergreen Shrubs in your planting.

ABELIA

Abelia Grandiflora (*Abelia rupestris*)—One of the most beautiful, popular and satisfactory broad-leaved evergreens. The graceful drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves, which in winter assume a metallic sheen. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular shaped white flowers about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. During the growing season it is advisable to pinch off the ends of the long shoots. This will make the plant dense and compact. For single specimens, groups, or for a hedge, we cannot too strongly recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Has also been successfully grown in sheltered positions in Massachusetts, and even when partially killed back, the young shrubs flower profusely the same season.

ASHBERRY—(Mahonia)

Holly-Leaved Ashberry (*Mahonia* or *berberis aquifolia*)—Hardy, branching, evergreen shrub; holly-like leaves; yellow flowers in early spring; 3 feet high. Most soils and situations.

AZALEA

Japanese Dwarf Azalea (*Azalea hinodigiri*)—A magnificent, hardy, early blooming Japanese Azalea; bright carmine flowers are produced in enormous quantities. In fact, when in full bloom, the plant is almost a solid mass of color. Remains in bloom for a long period. In the winter and fall months the foliage assumes a reddish appearance. This variety is hardy to New York; 18 to 30 inches.

BARBERRY—(Berberis)

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis japonica*, or *mahonia japonica*)—Upright form, holly-like foliage; panicles of yellow flowers in early spring, followed by clusters of purple berries; 2 to 4 feet. Does well in well drained soil and partial shade.

BOXWOOD—Buxus

Dwarf Boxwood (*Buxus suffruticosa*)—Very compact, bushy evergreen shrub, that lends itself to trimming to various heights and forms. Used for edging walks, etc.

Evergreen Boxwood (*B. sempervirens*)—Naturally of compact, bushy form; can be kept trimmed to various forms and heights. Extremely hardy; suitable for vases and window boxes. Adapted to most soils and situations. Can furnish globe, pyramidal and natural shape in different sizes.

CAPE JASMINE—(Gardenia)

Cape Jasmine (*Gardenia jasminoides*)—Medium sized evergreen shrubs, with large handsome foliage; large white wax-like flow-

ers in the summer; height 3 to 5 feet. Prefers deep, rich soil. Can furnish plants blooming either single or double flowers.

CHINESE TEA PLANT—(Thea)

Chinese Tea Plant (*Thea bohea*)—Compact cone-shaped shrub; dark green foliage, large white flowers with yellow anthers during late summer and fall; prefers well drained loamy soil; height 4 to 6 feet.

EUONYMUS

Silver Variegated Evergreen Euonymus (*Euonymus japonica argento variegata*)—Upright compact habit, leaves margined with silvery white; very handsome; 3 to 6 feet.

Carrier's Euonymus (*E. carrieri*)—Low growing, with spreading branches and shiny green leaves. Recommended for edging beds of larger shrubs.

Japanese Euonymus (*E. japonica*)—Compact, upright form; broad, glossy dark green foliage; 5 to 10 feet; but can be trimmed to any form or height. Adapted to most soils and situations; extremely hardy.

Golden Variegated Evergreen Euonymus (*E. japonica aurea variegata*)—Upright compact growth, leaves and branches beautifully variegated with golden yellow.

Dwarf or Box Leaved Euonymus (*E. japonica microphyllus* or *pulchellus*)—A very dwarf form, with small foliage, somewhat resembling dwarf boxwood.



Specimen English Laurel, Dug with Ball and Ready for Transplanting—Sure to Live.

GOLD DUST SHRUB—(Aucuba)

Gold Dust Shrub (*Aucuba japonica aurea maculata*)—Large dark leaves, spotted and flaked with yellow. When in open ground it gives the best results planted in a shaded situation, in a somewhat moist, though well drained, rich soil.

HOLLY—(Ilex)

Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*)—Dense compact growth, small leaves similar to boxwood, but with serrated edges. Distinctive in character and growth and is excellent for landscape mass plantings.

English or European Holly (*I. aquifolium*)—Leaves of intense, deep, shining green, with undulating spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, makes this a conspicuous plant for winter effect.

American Holly (*I. opaca*)—Medium to large trees; thorny leaves, with irregular edges; brilliant scarlet berries.

MAGNOLIA

Banana Shrub (*Magnolia fuscata*)—A beautiful evergreen shrub with yellowish-white flowers of banana-like fragrance, from which it acquires its name.

Southern Magnolia (*M. grandiflora*)—Large pyramidal tree, very large glossy green foliage; large white, fragrant flowers in the summer; adapted to most soils and situations.

THORN—(Crataegus)

Evergreen Thorn (*Crataegus pyracantha lalandii*)—A much branched, vigorous upright shrub; small box-like foliage; bears a profusion of small white flowers in the spring, followed by clusters of orange colored haws, which are retained well into the winter. Adapted to most soils and situations. Splendid for mass plantings as a screen; 12 to 20 feet.

OLIVE—(Olea)

Tea Olive or Sweet Olive (*Olea fragrans*)—Upright, much branched shrub, with dark green

toothed foliage; white flowers in clusters; very fragrant in the fall; 4 to 8 feet; prefers deep well drained soil.

PRIVET—(Ligustrum)

Amoor River Privet (*Ligustrum amurense*)—Rapid growing, graceful, compact shrub; suitable for single specimens, informal or formal trimmed hedges; 10 to 15 feet; any soil or situation. **TRIMMED SPECIMENS:** We can supply plants trimmed in form of broad pyramids, round columns or globes. Suitable for formal gardens or for planting in tubs.

Silver Variegated Japanese Privet (*L. excelsum superbum*)—Similar to *L. japonicum*, but with foliage margined with silver white.

Japanese Privet (*L. Japonicum*)—Rapid-growing upright, compact shrub; large, dark green foliage; panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by clusters of blue-black berries; may be trimmed to various shapes or forms; ultimate height; 8 to 12 feet; adapted to most soils and situations.

PRUNUS

Carolina Cherry or Wild Orange (*Prunus caroliniana*)—Large shrub or small tree, with dark green glossy foliage; black fruit in winter; height 10 to 20 feet; most soils and situations.

English Laurel (*P. laurocerasus*)—Medium to large spreading shrub, with broad, shining rich green foliage; thrives in most soils and situations.

SNOWBALL—(Viburnum)

Evergreen Snowball (*Viburnum rhytidophyllum*)—A striking evergreen shrub, with remarkable foliage; the leaves are 8 to 9 inches long and 2 to 2½ inches broad, prettily crinkled. The upper surface is a beautiful deep green and lustrous; brownish colored hairs cover the under surface; flowers yellowish white, followed by deep red berries; very rare.

Laurustinus (*V. tinus*)—Upright shrub, with dark green foliage, creamy white flowers generally in early February; 4 to 8 feet; most soils and situations.



Field of Cherry Laurels, One of the Most Desirable Evergreens of the South.

Coniferous Evergreens

EVERGREENS are invaluable for beautifying grounds. They are used for specimens on the lawn, also extensively for massing, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. They lend color in the winter and make perfect backgrounds for the flowering shrubs of early spring.

A good many fail with evergreens on account of improper treatment. In transplanting, the roots should never be allowed to become dry, as no amount of soaking will restore them.

The large-sized specimen trees we furnish with a ball of dirt, which insures the success of transplanting. Even the smaller specimens of conifers produce an immediate effect. Trees dug with ball of earth about the roots and tightly sewed in burlap may be shipped to any part of the country and planted with success.

Remember, in buying trees of us, you get them fresh dug, properly handled and carefully packed. And no middleman's profits to pay.

ARBORVITAE—(Biota)

Erect Golden Arborvitae (*Biota aurea conspicua*)—Tall, narrow, columnar outline. Foliage intense, golden-yellow; 15 to 20 feet. Deep fertile soils.

Dwarf Golden Arborvitae (*B. aurea nana*)—Very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit, with golden green foliage; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. For window-boxes and vases this plant is most adaptable.

Golden Pyramidal Arborvitae (*B. aurea pyramidalis*)—Tall, pyramidal variety, with golden yellow foliage. Very compact.

Compact Oriental Arborvitae (*B. orientalis compacta*)—Broad, pyramidal form, bright green foliage; height 4 to 6 feet. Adapted to moist soils and situations.

Rosedale Arborvitae (*B. rosedale*)—Broad, cone shaped variety, with plummy, blue-green foliage; height 3 to 5 feet. Deep, light soils.



A Block of Beautiful Golden Arborvitaes.

ARBORVITAE—(Thuya)

Peabody's Golden Arborvitae (*Thuya occidentalis aurea*)—Low, broad pyramid; bright yellow foliage; height 6 to 8 feet.

Ellwanger's Arborvitae (*T. ellwangeriana*)—Low, broad, pyramidal shape, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage of blue-green hue. A very desirable plant for tubs as well as for landscape planting; 3 to 4 feet.

Golden Elwanger's Arborvitae (*T. Elwangeriana aurea*)—Identical to *Thuya Elwangeriana* but with golden foliage.

Western Arborvitae (*T. gigantea*)—Tall, narrow pyramidal outline; 20 feet and up. Moist, deep soil. Foliage very fragrant.

Hovey's Golden Arborvitae (*T. occidentalis hoveyi*)—Broad, compact, half dwarf variety of very graceful growth. Not strictly golden color, but leaves of light golden green.

American Arborvitae (*T. occidentalis*)—Trees of variable height and pyramidal shape. Most soils and situations.

Globe Arborvitae (*T. globosa*)—A dwarf of naturally round shape, with dense light green foliage. Does not turn in winter.

Pyramidal Arborvitae (*T. occidentalis pyramidalis*)—A most valuable upright evergreen of dense compact habit and columnar form. Foliage vivid green. This variety is suitable for massed plantings or as specimens and may be used as a tub plant with very striking effect. One of the most popular of the arborvitaes.

Siberian Arborvitae (*T. wareana*)—Broad pyramidal growth, large bright, bluish-green foliage. An excellent variety.

CEDAR—(Cedrus)

Deodara Cedar; Spruce Pine (*Cedrus deodara*)—The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate.



Field of *Cedrus Deodara* (Spruce Pine).

CEDAR—(Juniper)

English, or Common Juniper (*Juniperus communis*)—Large, spreading tree form; gray-green foliage; 20 to 30 feet. Adapted to light, deep soils.

Irish Juniper (*J. communis hibernica*)—Of erect conical growth, close, compact foliage of silvery gray-green.

Japan Juniper (*J. japonica*)—Broad, pyramidal form; foliage bright green, 6 to 10 feet; adapted to most soils and situations.

Dwarf Golden Japan Juniper (*J. japonica procumbens aurea*)—Spreading procumbent habit; with bright golden green foliage; 2 to 3 feet; most soils and situations.

Tamarix-Leaved Savin Juniper (*J. sabina tamariscifolia*)—A low, almost trailing variety, with needle shaped, gray-green foliage; adapted to moist soils and situations. Height 2 to 3 feet, with spread of equal distance.

Chinese Cedar, or Juniper (*J. sinensis*)—Low growing, broad pyramidal, with long grayish green foliage; adapted to all soils and situations; height 4 to 6 feet.

Variegated Chinese Juniper (*J. sinensis argentea variegata*)—Similar to *J. japonica*, but plant is more compact and dwarf growth; branches beautifully variegated gold and yellow. This is a very hardy and most desirable variety.

Pfitzer's Chinese Juniper (*J. sinensis pfitzeriana*)—A very desirable variety. Comparatively dwarf, with spreading plume-like branches and dark green cedar-like foliage. Most soils and situations. Grows to height of 5 to 6 feet, with equal spread.

Red Cedar (*J. virginiana*)—Our native cedar. Can supply a fine lot of nursery-grown transplanted plants.

Lee's Golden Tipped Juniper (*J. virginiana elegantissima Lee*)—A beautiful upright juniper with rich golden green foliage. Very hardy and a most desirable plant for landscape effect; 6 to 8 feet.

CYPRESS—(Cupressus)

Lawson's Cypress (*Cupressus lawsoniana*)—Variable from broad to slender pyramidal forms; rich shades of green foliage in fern-like expansions; 15 to 20 feet high; prefers deep, moist soil.

Lawson's Blue Cypress (*C. lawsoniana alumii*)—Slender pyramidal form; steel blue foliage; 8 to 10 feet; prefers deep, fertile soil.

CYPRESS—(Retinospora)

Thread Branched Japanese Cypress (*Retinospora filifera*)—Low growing pyramidal variety; with bright green thread foliage; prefers well drained fertile soil. This beautiful Japanese Cypress will form a compact, broad plant, with gentle drooping branches of thread like texture and is one of the handsomest of the dark green varieties.

Dwarf Japan Cypress (*R. obtusa nana*)—Low, compact forms; leaves in whorls; height, 4 to 5 feet; deep fertile soils; very handsome.

Golden Thread Branched Cypress (*R. filifera aurea*)—Beautiful golden thread like foliage holding its color throughout winter. Plant of dense compact growth, forming a low, broad pyramid. Prefers sunny, well drained situation.

Pea-Fruited Cypress (*R. pisifera*)—Foliage bright green, somewhat pendulous. This is a valuable and hardy form. Ultimate height 15 to 25 feet.

Silver-Tipped Japan Cypress (*R. pisifera argentea*)—A beautiful variety of very dwarf and compact growth. Ends of branches are silver tipped. Very desirable; 3 to 4 feet.

Golden-Plumed Cypress (*R. plumosa aurea*)—This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable *Retinosporas*. Vigorous grower. Retains its color constantly. Attractive. Height, 15 to 25 feet. Like the green form, this makes a very handsome plant for boxes or tubs.

Veitch's Silver Cypress (*R. squarrosa veitchi*)—Of compact, broad, pyramidal growth; very blue-green foliage of feathery appearance. Plants attain a height of 10 to 20 feet, and are very striking in appearance. One of the most desirable varieties. Adapted to most soils of this section.

Golden Pea Fruited Cypress (*R. pisifera aurea*)—In foliage and habit of growth similar to *R. pisifera*, except that the new growth is of a rich, golden hue; a very showy and valuable variety.

Plume-Like Cypress (*R. plumosa*)—A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping. Height 15 to 25 feet. Small plants are very handsome in boxes or tubs.

HEMLOCK—(*Tsuga*)

Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)—Tall, spreading pyramidal tree, foliage dark green, glossy, 20 to 40 feet; prefers deep, well drained soil. May be trimmed to any size or shape desired.

JAPAN CEDAR—(*Cryptomeria*)

Japan Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*)—Regular pyramidal form; of rapid growth; foliage resembling Norway Island Pine; 20 to 50 feet. Deep, well drained soil.

Ornamental Grasses

Bamboo Grass (*Miscanthus sinensis gracillimus*)—A variety with narrow foliage and with a narrow stripe running through middle of leaf; very graceful.

Striped Eulalia (*M. sinensis variegatus*)—A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are graceful and numerous.

Zebra Striped Eulalia (*M. sinensis zebrinus*)—Similar in habit to the above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.



Shade and Ornamental Trees

THE planting of shade and ornamental trees about the home grounds is a very important factor in the landscape effect, and one of the first things to be considered in laying out grounds of any description.

ASH—(*Fraxinus*)

American White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*)—

A pyramidal tree with upright or spreading branches; compound leaves; adapted to moist fertile soil; 50 to 60 feet.

BUCKTHORN—(*Rhamnus*)

Carolina Buckthorn (*Rhamnus caroliniana*)—

Small tree, with spreading branches and bright green elliptical foliage; berries red, changing to black in winter. Native; 15 to 20 feet; most soils and situations.

CATALPA

Bung's Umbrella Catalpa (*Catalpa bungei*)—A dense round-headed bush, grafted on a straight, upright stem; very formal; ovate foliage; 5 to 8 feet.

DOGWOOD—(*Cornus*)

White Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)—

The native large, white flowering dogwood. A most effective plant for the lawn.

Red Flowering Dogwood (*C. florida rubra*)—

Similar to the white flowering dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree.

ELMS—(*Ulmus*)

American White Elm (*Ulmus americana*)—

Large, stately trees, with long, generally arching branches. Oval, toothed foliage; most soils and situations.



Catalpa Bungei



Specimen Shade Trees, Willow Oak in the Foreground.

Scotch Elm (*U. glabra*)—A large, fast-growing tree, with long, gracefully arching branches. Large, dark leaves, about four times larger than the American White Elm. Trunk has smooth bark, and is very pleasing in appearance. We consider this one of the best shade trees.

Wheatley's Pyramidal Elm (*U. wheatleyi*)—

This is a most attractive pyramidal elm for avenue and street planting, with rather small leaves; retains its verdure the entire summer; vigorous grower; very straight.

HACKBERRY—(*Celtis*)

Nettle Tree, Hackberry or Sugarberry (*Celtis mississippiensis*)—One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for avenue or street planting; of rapid growth.

MAGNOLIA

Cucumber Tree (*Magnolia acuminata*)—A beautiful pyramidal growing tree with very large light green leaves; small greenish white flowers, extremely fragrant. Fruit, when green, similar to a cucumber, but when ripe exposing crimson seed in the pod, which is very attractive.

Soulange's Magnolia (*M. soulangeana*)—One of the Chinese varieties that produce their flowers in the early spring before the leaves appear, and continue to bloom at periods during the entire summer. Flowers large, cup-shaped; white, more or less suffused with pink. Blooms first in March; hardy; ultimate height, 25 feet. No selection is complete without some of these desirable plants.

Umbrella Magnolia (*M. tripetala*)—A straight growing tree with enormous light green leaves, large, fragrant, white flowers, with yellow center. Fruit pods green until ripened, when red seeds are exposed. A very handsome tree.

Southern Magnolia (*M. grandiflora*)—See Broad Leaved Evergreens, page 10.

MAIDENHAIR TREE—(Ginkgo)

Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*)—A most beautiful and interesting Japanese tree. Of large size, rapid and erect growth; foliage resembles that of the Maidenhair Fern; one of the most desirable shade trees we have. A very popular tree for street and avenue planting. Considerably used in Washington, D. C. Ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

MAPLE—(Acer)

Japanese Maple (*A. japonicum*)—These dwarf maples are extremely useful in landscape schemes for their wonderful coloring and fascinating habits. The foliage of the various species is widely different, some being so delicately cut as to be a mere network, and in color they range from vivid fresh green to purplish red. Planted separately, they develop into magnificent specimens, and beautiful effects can be obtained by grouping them.



Weeping Mulberry



Soulange's Magnolia

Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*)—A very rapid growing native variety, with bright green foliage, silvery white on the under side; 50 to 60 feet; most soils and situations.

Box Elder (*A. negundo*)—A valuable, rapid growing tree of spreading habit, reaches a height of 60 to 70 feet. Endures extremes of heat and cold. Especially useful for wind-breaks and background screens.

Norway Maple (*A. platanoides*)—Large tree with compact heads, spreading branches and deeply lobed foliage; 30 to 50 feet high; of rather slow growth, but one of the most desirable shade trees.

Reitenbach's Norway Maple (*A. reitenbachii*)—A magnificent variety; foliage beautiful green in early spring, changing to purple toward mid-summer. Retains its color all season.

Sugar, or Rock Maple (*A. saccharum*)—Of vigorous growth; more or less pyramidal form; leaves are smooth and palmately five-lobed, glaucous beneath. The coloring is magnificent during the fall months. Extensively used for street planting.

Schwedler's Norway Maple (*A. schwedleri*)—A valuable variety; young shoots and leaves of a bright purple, in the older leaves changing to purplish green. One of the most useful and handsome of all the purple-leaved maples.

MIMOSA TREE—(Albizzia)

Mimosa Tree (*Albizzia Julibrissin*)—A flat topped, spreading tree of rapid growth, with fine and feathery foliage. Blooms in May with large heads of pink flowers.

MULBERRY—WEEPING—(Morus)

Tea's Weeping Mulberry (*Morus alba pendula*)—A drooping form of the Mulberry, grafted near the top of a straight stem, the branches drooping to the ground; generally 8 to 10 feet high; most soils and situations.



Section of a Field of Dwarf Golden Arborvitae (*Biota Aurea Nana*).

OAK—(*Quercus*)

Water Oak (*Quercus aquatica* or *nigra*)—Slender branched tree growing to height of 80 feet and forming a conical round topped head. Of rapid growth and easily transplanted. Almost evergreen in extreme South.

Willow Oak (*Q. phellos*)—Graceful tree, with conical head; leaves narrow, resembling the willow somewhat; 40 to 50 feet high.

Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)—A broad pyramidal tree, with deeply lobed foliage; similar to the red oak, but much smaller; 30 to 40 feet high; adapted to most soils and situations.

POPLARS—(*Populus*)

Carolina Poplar (*Populus deltoides monilifera*)—A rapid-growing native tree of upright growth. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader.

Lombardy Poplar (*P. nigra italica*)—A tall pyramidal, compact and rapid-growing tree; very hardy; extensively planted in the Southern part of Europe. Very desirable where formal effect is required.

RED BUD OR JUDAS TREE—(*Cercis*)

Red Bud, or American Judas Tree (*Cercis canadensis*)—A fast growing round headed tree, with large, leathery heart-shaped leaves. The last of March, before the foliage appears, the tree is covered with a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers.

SWEET GUM—(*Liquidambar*)

American Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)—One of our handsome native trees; of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to yellow and deep purple.

SYCAMORE—(*Platanus*)

American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)—A well known variety. It is extensively used for street and park planting, especially where there is smoke. Ultimate height 100 to 150 feet.

European Sycamore, or Plane Tree (*P. orientalis*)—Large tree with round topped head; leaves deeply lobed; bark very smooth; 100 feet high; one of the best known for street planting.

TULIP TREE—(*Liriodendron*)

Tulip Tree, or Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—A magnificent rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip shaped. Valuable for street and lawn planting; also for lumber. Needs severe pruning when transplanted.

UMBRELLA TREE—(*Melia*)

Texas Umbrella Tree, Umbrella China (*Melia azedarach*)—A variety of China berry tree. with dense spreading umbrella like head; very formal and symmetrical in outline. Attractive compound foliage.

VARNISH TREE—(*Koelreuteria*)

Golden Rain Tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*)—A most beautiful hardy ornamental shade tree from China, with broad flat spreading head of large compound ovate leaves, which are of a dull red when first appearing in the spring, later assuming a dark green hue. During the latter part of May, large panicles of yellow flowers are produced for at least three weeks. These completely envelop the entire head of the tree.

Ornamental Vines and Creepers

IN THE Beautifying of Grounds the climbing shrubs are indispensable. They will grow where other ornamentals find no room. For home embellishments there is nothing that adds more grace to the exterior of a house than well placed and appropriate vines. The enchanting pergola, shady arbor and veranda, or clinging wall cover, gives artistic effect that no other treatment can produce.

VINES—Evergreen

EUONYMUS

Evergreen Bittersweet, or Climbing Euonymus (*Euonymus radicans*)—A trailing evergreen of rapid growth. Fine for covering walls and stumps; good ground covering for shady places. When allowed to grow alone will form a dense compact pyramidal, thick plant, with but little training.

Variegated Climbing Euonymus (*E. radicans variegata*)—A beautiful evergreen creeping plant with very pretty foliage, which is beautifully variegated deep green and white. Very showy for covering low walls and stumps. It is also excellent for bordering, as it can be kept closely clipped.



Clematis Paniculata

Climbing Bittersweet (*E. vegetus*)—A pretty trailing evergreen, with aerial rootlets which cling to any support. Has round leaves and produces an abundance of showy red fruits and yellow pods.

IVY—(Hedera)

English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)—The well known popular evergreen vine and ground cover.

Finger Leaved English Ivy (*H. helix digitata*)—A form with deeply lobed dark green foliage, with light colored veins.

PERIWINKLE—(Vinca)

Large Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)—Strong trailing variety, with broad evergreen leaves and large blue flowers in the summer; suitable for shade or partial shade, and for hanging baskets, window and porch boxes.

Variegated Periwinkle (*V. major variegata*)—Similar to preceding, but with a silvery white variegated foliage; fine for vases, window and porch boxes.

Common Periwinkle (*V. minor*)—Small leathery dark green leaves, spreading flatly on the ground; adapted to most soils and shady situations. Small blue flowers in spring. Evergreen.

SMILAX

Southern Smilax, or Jackson Vine (*Smilax lanceolata*)—A beautiful evergreen climber, well known in the South; useful for porch screens and for cutting for decorations. Leaves lance-shaped, dark green, thick and leathery. Bears a profusion of pea-shaped berries, which turn black in winter. One of the most desirable vines for the South.

VINES—Not Evergreen

AKEBIA

Akebia Quinata—A very popular ornamental Japanese climber, with beautiful foliage, almost evergreen. Peculiar shaped purple flowers, produced in March.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

—(Aristolochia)

Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia siphon*)—A vigorous and rapid-growing climber, bearing striking brownish colored flowers, resembling a pipe in shape, hence its name; leaves very large, round and giving a tropical effect.

IVY CREEPERS—(Ampelopsis)

Boston Ivy, or Japan Ivy (*A. veitchi* or *japonica*)—Graceful clinging vine, generally with three lobed foliage, glossy green, with brilliant autumn colors.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*)—A high climbing vine, clinging fast to walls or tree trunks, with compound bright green leaves which take on brilliant autumn colors. Dark purple berries in clusters until winter.

Engleman's Virginia Creeper (*A. engelmani*)—Similar to preceding, but an improvement in foliage.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Lawsoniana Henryii—Large, creamy white; free grower and bloomer. The finest white Clematis.

C. Mad. Edouard Andre—Large, violet red; strong grower and free bloomer.

C. Jackmanii—Large and intense violet purple; free and abundant bloomer. This is the best and most popular of the large flowering Clematis.

Japanese Clematis (*C. paniculata*)—Rapid climber with compound bright green foliage, and bearing a profusion of fragrant white flowers in late summer. Suitable for full and partial sun, most soils. Excellent as a porch vine.

HONEYSUCKLE—(Lonicera)

Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica* or *halleana*)—Very vigorous evergreen climber, with dark green foliage; flowers white, changing to yellow, very fragrant, in great profusion during summer.

Fragrant Dutch Honeysuckle (*L. belgica*)—Flowers bright red outside, yellowish inside; fragrant; blooms all summer.

Coral or Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (*L. sempervirens*)—A beautiful honeysuckle, with long scarlet trumpet shaped flowers and broad, bluish-green leaves, borne in pairs, united at their base.

Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle (*L. sempervirens flava*)—Similar to above, but with yellow flowers.

KUDZU VINE—(Pueraria)

Kudzu Vine (*Pueraria thunbergiana*)—Remarkable for its rapid growth and unexcelled for ornament and shade. Produces a multitude of graceful, hairy twining stems, 40 to 50 feet in length in a season. Exceedingly valuable for any position where a quick shade is desirable. Leaves are dark green and of a soft, woolly texture. The purple pea shaped flowers, borne in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, are suggestive of miniature clusters of Wistaria. This plant is very useful also as a forage vine. Planted 10 to 12 feet apart, the vines

will give several cuttings of hay each season, and will not need replanting. Eventually a solid mat will be obtained which makes the Kudzu desirable for plantings where the ground is apt to wash.

TRUMPET VINE—(Bignonia)

Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia*, or *tecoma radicans*)—A vigorous high-climbing vine, with compound foliage and clusters of long, bright, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers produced in summer; suitable for most soils and situations.

WISTARIA

Japanese Wistaria (*Wistaria multijuga*)—Flowers light purple in racemes, 1 to 2 feet long.

Chinese Purple Wistaria (*W. chinensis*)—Vigorous graceful vines with compound, pale green foliage; pea-shaped purple flowers in dense drooping clusters; early spring.

Chinese White Wistaria (*W. chinensis alba*)—Same as above, except with white pea-shaped flowers. Our Wistaria are all propagated from blooming plants. The large plants will bloom much earlier than the smaller.



Wistaria

Hardy Herbaceous Perennial and Bulbous Plants

Improved Italian Alkanet or Bugloss (*Anchusa Italica*)—Useful as a specimen plant, forming many branches, terminated by large pyramidal, graceful spikes of blue flowers. Very vigorous growth, 3 to 5 feet high, and of easy culture. Very effective also in solid beds or planted in hardy border.

Windflower (*Anemone*)—Excellent for cutting, either in solid beds, clumps or borders. Begins blooming in mid-summer and last until frost. We offer following varieties:

Japonica Alba—Large snowy-white.

Japonica Rubra—Beautiful rosy red.

Queen Charlotte—Very large, semi-double flowers of delicate pink. Growth 2 to 3 feet high.

Whirlwind—Large semi-double, pure white.

Columbine (*Aquilegia*)—Beautiful both in foliage and flower, forming graceful spurred flowers throughout the summer season, and being very useful for cutting. Prefers moist well drained, sunny location. We can furnish several shades mixed. Plants 2 to 3 feet high, with spikes 1 to 2 feet in length.

Astilba Japonica—The perennial Spirea seen in florist shops at Easter and during Spring. Splendid plant for hardy borders and rockeries. Very vigorous growth and large feathered heads of flowers in May and June. Dark green metallic foliage. Variety *Alba*, pure white; *Rosea*, shell pink.

False Indigo (*Baptisia*)—A strong growing plant about 2 to 2½ feet high, with spikes of dark blue flowers in May and June.

English Daisy (*Bellis Perennis*)—Improved double flowering, white and pink.

False Chamomile (*Boltonia*)—One of the best hardy perennial plants, blooming the entire summer and well into Fall. Produces large single Aster-like flowers in great profusion. White and Pink.

Canterbury Bells (*Campanula*)—Prefer rich soils, partly shady situations; blooming over a period of five or six weeks. Mixed colors—rose, pink, blue and white; 3 to 4 feet.

CANNAS

Eureka—The best white, flowers large, delicate creamy-white, profuse bloomer, foliage green. Growth 4½ feet.

Gustav Gumpert—Clear, golden yellow with green foliage. Height 3½ feet.

King Humbert—The king of all Cannas. Flowers rich coppery scarlet, borne in immense trusses. Early and abundant bloomer. Foliage large and massive, of deep bronze shade. Growth 4½ to 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—A sport of the King Humbert but with green foliage and golden yellow flowers dotted and flecked with red. Strong robust grower and prolific bloomer. 4½ to 5 feet high.

Hungaria—Rich, geranium pink, dwarf compact growth, green foliage. Free, early and continuous bloomer; 3½ feet.

Meteor—Broad green foliage, large heads of scarlet red flowers; grows about 4½ feet high.

Chrysanthemums (*Hardy*)—We can furnish hardy Chrysanthemums in either Pom-Pom or single varieties in various shades, suitable for garden culture. Not injured by early frosts. One of the most satisfactory plants for garden culture; 2½ to 4½ feet high.

The Tickseed (*Coreopsis Lanceolata*)—Free flowering vigorous herbs, producing daisy shaped yellow flowers on long stems during a long flowering period, 1½ to 3 feet high.

Dahlias—Can be furnished for spring planting after April first. We offer a complete assortment of Dahlias in all the types, Cactus, Decorative, Show and Peony Flowered. Please send for special list of varieties with description.

Hardy Larkspur (*Delphinium*)—Tall growing, free blooming plants, producing quantities of flowers in crops lasting several weeks. As soon as one crop has faded the plant should be cut back nearly to ground and succeeding crops of blooms will be formed on the new growth. We offer two varieties: *Belladonna*, clear turquoise blue, and *Formosum*, dark blue with white center.

Hardy Garden Pinks (*Dianthus*)—Too well known to require description. We offer *Homer*, pink, and *White Reserve*, white.

Foxglove (*Digitalis*)—The old fashioned Foxglove so stately and dignified. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. Mixed colors.

Plantain Lilly (*Funkia*)—Excellent plants for borders and along walks, succeeding equally well in sun or shade. Green, and green and white variegated foliage. Produce strong flower stalks with lily shaped blooms of pink, white, blue, lavender and purple, depending upon variety.



Larkspur

Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia*)—Strong, showy garden plant. Large Daisy shaped flowers with brown centers, petals golden orange, with scarlet and vermillion rings.

GLADIOLUS

America—Delicate, clear pink, large flower head and strong sturdy stalk.

Halley—Very large salmon pink with yellowish sheen. Very early.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Jr—Salmon pink with crimson eye. One of the finest.

Mrs. Francis King—Brilliant soft scarlet.

Niagara—Rich canary yellow.

Panama—Equal to America but of deeper pink and greater warmth of coloring.

Peace—Pure white with slight marking of lilac feather on lower petal.

Schwaben—Delicate canary yellow. Strong sturdy growth. Flowers very large.

Yellow Day Lilly (*Hemerocallis*)—Hardy bulbous plants belonging to the Lilly family. Succeeds in almost any but extremely shady situations. Large trumpet shaped, lemon and orange yellow blooms borne on long stems. Three to six blooms and buds to each stem.

Mallow (*Hibiscus*)—Tall, free flowering perennials with brilliant colored single and double flowers, produced in profusion during the summer months, 4 to 6 feet.

Hollyhocks—Stately plants 6 to 8 feet high, producing a wealth of bloom during the summer months. Should be planted in the background of the hardy border, against walls or in clumps to produce showy effect. We offer best varieties in double and single flower and various colors.



Gladiolus

Japanese Iris (*Iris laevigata*)—These handsome spring blooming plants are becoming more and more popular. They begin blooming about the middle of April and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of the blooms have a diameter of from 8 to 12 inches and are of various colors: white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, variously marked and penciled. They are invaluable in herbaceous planting; are extremely hardy and easily cultivated. Most effective where planted along the borders of ponds or streams. If the flower stalks are cut just as the buds are expanding, and taken indoors, the flowers will last a long time, as one flower fades, another bud will open until all have shown their beautiful colors. With proper attention this Iris will give a wealth of bloom and color.

German Iris, or Flag (*Iris Germanica*)—The German Iris is one of our most desirable early spring blooming plants. It is a vigorous grower and easy of cultivation. Flowers are large and conspicuous. The colors are white, blue, yellow and purple, variously veined and striped. Every garden should contain a collection of these Flags. We offer ten distinct named varieties.

Lupines (*Lupinus*)—Very effective mass plants, producing large spikes of flowers during the greater part of summer. Should be planted in well prepared soil and kept well watered in dry weather. Three colors: blue, white and pink.



Iris

PEONIES

Peonies (Herbaceous)—The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested in this locality and have given most satisfactory results. Peonies do best in rich, rather moist and loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom during April and May. Fertilize well with cow manure, but do not let manure come in direct contact with roots. It is better to spread manure in ground some time before planting, so it will be assimilated.

Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the results will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall. We offer the following varieties:

Constant Devred—Perfect rose shaped bloom, very late. One of the best brilliant red varieties.

De Candolle—Very large, full, cup shaped bloom of clear currant red, blooming in clusters. Splendid for mass effect.

Duc de Wellington—Almost perfectly round flower of enormous size, clear snow white around outside petals, deepening to sulphur white in center; flowers very fragrant. Free and vigorous grower.

Felix Crousse—Full rich, even shade of red without suffusions of violet, purple or crimson shades. Large globular flowers, solid and compact. The best true red.



Duc de Wellington Peony

Madam Calot—Most fragrant and abundant bloomer. Center shell pink with outer petals forming collar of sulphur yellow.

Marie Lemoine—The latest of all and not recommended on that account, as the hot sun usually spoils all real late Peonies. Carried in stock because it fills a demand for an extremely late Peony. Flowers of enormous size and sulphur yellow color.

Meissonier—Large brilliant American Beauty shade. Strong vigorous grower and prolific bloomer. Flowers full and double.

Monsieur Krelage—Large flat flowers of deep currant red. Strong grower and prolific bloomer.



A Beautiful Little Home Nicely Framed With Attractive Plants.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

The ground where Phlox are to be planted should be thoroughly trenched fully two feet deep with plenty of old, well rotted manure worked into the soil. Set the plants about eighteen to twenty inches apart and keep well watered in dry weather. Best results can be secured by planting about the middle of October to November 1st. The list below is selected as being the best varieties in the various shades.

Bridesmaid—Pure white with large crimson eye.

Elizabeth Campbell—Soft delicate pink, very large flower.

Isabey—Salmon pink.

Madam Bezanson—Best crimson.

Miss Lingard—Earliest white, pale pink eye, long graceful panicles.

Mrs. Jenkins—The best all around pure white. Early and prolific bloomer.

Pantheon—Rose pink.

Terra Neuva—Lavender with light center.

Poppies, Oriental—Splendid tall growing plants of various colors, blooming in early summer. Our assortment includes the best varieties and most popular shades.

Balloon Flower—(Platycodon)—Closely related to Campanulas, forming bushy plants of upright habit, with blue and white flowers.

Golden Glow (Rudbeckia)—Deep yellow flowers, produced in masses during late summer and early fall. Thrives well in almost any soil.



Golden Glow



Phlox Bridesmaid

Hardy Salvia (Salvia Greggii)—A shapely plant blooming abundantly all summer. Flowers brilliant carmine, shaped somewhat like a snapdragon. Height about 2 feet. Splendid for mass effect.

Scabiosa—Handsome border plants succeeding in almost any soil and making splendid cut flowers. We offer two colors, lavender and white.

Cornflower; Stokes Hardy Aster (Stokesia)—A thrifty plant growing 18 to 24 inches high and producing an abundance of large lavender blue and white Aster shaped flowers, frequently 3 inches or more across. Keep well after cutting. Succeeds best in sunny situation.

Sweet William (Dianthus barbatus)—Attractive free flowering perennial, producing many and various colored flowers borne in large umbrella shaped heads on strong stems. Our collection embraces the best varieties in all colors.

Red-hot Poker (Tritoma pfitzerii)—Bearing spikes 2 to 3 feet high of a rich orange scarlet, from July to October. Presents striking effect planted singly or in masses.

TUBEROSES

Single Tuberose (Mexican)—Wonderfully fragrant, pure white, single flowers borne on long stems. Each flower spike is filled with buds which will continue to open clear to the terminals even after cutting, which makes them last for a considerable period.

Double Pearl Tuberose—Flowers double, clear white, opening gradually and very fragrant.

Roses

TEA OR MONTHLY BLOOMING ROSES

Alexander Hill Gray—Deep lemon-yellow with perfectly formed blooms and gracefully reflexed petals. One of the best yellows for the South.

Blumenschmidt—Pure citron-yellow; outer petals edged tender rose. A sport from Mademoiselle Franzisca Kruger, which it resembles.

Bessie Brown—Creamy-white flowers of immense size and substance; will last longer on the bush in good condition than any other rose we know; free bloomer and sweetly scented.

Etoile de France—Color a lovely shade of clear, crimson velvet; very fragrant and keeps well.

Freiherr von Marschall—Dark crimson; buds long and pointed; flowers full and imbricated form. A good red Tea Rose.

Gruss An Teplitz—One of the best roses for bedding purposes, bearing enormous trusses of six to ten blooms and buds. Clusters forming a mass of bright crimson shading to cardinal. Blooms continually the entire summer.

Hadley—One of the newer varieties, being a cross between General McArthur and Richmond. Large double velvety-crimson blooms of great brilliancy and fragrance. Rather weak growth.

Helen Gould or Balduin—This is a grand rose of the very highest merit for the garden; bright watermelon-red; very free grower and bloomer.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock—This grand rose is the strongest growing in the Hybrid Tea class. The blooms are of the largest size, of perfect formation and highly perfumed. Color clear imperial pink; a glorious flower.



Etoile de France

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Pure white, with shadings of primrose-yellow, deeper in the center; distinct and very beautiful variety.

Killarney—The finest pink rose ever introduced, being an exquisite shade of deep sea-shell pink. The buds and flowers are of enormous size, the petals being frequently two and one-half inches deep.

Killarney Brilliant—Killarney Brilliant has the same habit of growth and the same freedom of bloom as its parent, while the flower is more double. The color is a very brilliant pink and varies like Killarney.

Melody—Deep saffron-yellow shading to primrose, very fragrant. Like most of the yellow Tea Roses, this variety is a rather poor grower.

My Maryland—The plant is of strong, vigorous growth. Extremely free flowering, every shoot bearing one or more flowers, which are double; of perfect form. Color glowing intense pink, which lightens up beautifully as the flower expands. Strongly and delightfully fragrant.

Mrs. Aaron Ward—Coppery-orange in the open bud, golden-orange when partly developed, pinkish-fawn of lovely shade when fully open.

Mrs. Charles Russell—The well known greenhouse variety often used as a substitute for American Beauty. Color deep cherry-pink, almost red. Blooms of large size, borne on long stiff stems. Not as good a grower outside as under greenhouse conditions, but it is well worth a place in every rose garden.

Maman Cochet—This is the famous Pink Cochet. Light pink; shaded with salmon-yellow, outer petals splashed with bright rose; extremely large and full; fine for cut flowers.



Victoria Augusta Kaiserin

Marie Van Houtte—Canary-yellow, deeper center, the border of the petals tipped with bright rose; large, full and fine form; a free and continuous bloomer.

Ophelia—Salmon-flesh shaded with rose; large, and of perfect shape; of excellent habit, the flowers standing up well on long, stiff stems.

Perle des Jardins—Deep straw-yellow, sometimes deep golden-yellow; large bud and full double flower; extra.

Radiance—A brilliant, rosy-carmine, displaying beautiful, rich and opaline-pink tints in the open flower. It blooms constantly and is delightfully fragrant. This is a superior rose.

Rhea Reid—Flower large and double, very free blooming, exquisitely fragrant, rich dark, velvety red.

Red Radiance—This is a grand rose, like Radiance, except the color is a pure, even red.

Richmond—Color deep crimson shading to scarlet. A free bloomer and moderately good grower. Buds are long and pointed, opening into a large double flower. We consider one of the best reds.

Sunburst—The color is orange-copper or golden-orange and golden-yellow; edge of petals lighter; all intense shades, extremely brilliant in effect. It is the yellowest of all roses in the ever-blooming class.

White Killarney—A sport from Killarney. It is pure white in color, long in bud, of fine form.

White Maman Cochet—A sport from Maman Cochet, with creamy-white flowers, faintly tinged with blush; long and pointed buds opening to large flowers.

William R. Smith—The soft blending of the salmon-pinks and the rose-pinks, and the beautiful flesh tints in the rose give it a singular resemblance to the entrancing flush on a maiden's cheek.

HARDY ROSES

NOT MONTHLY

American Beauty—The well known forcing rose. **Anne de Diesbach**—The famous "Glory of Paris." Bright, deep, clear pink, of largest size; fine bud and open flower.

Clio—Flesh color, shaded in the center to rosy-peach. Large, fine, globular form; free bloomer and distinct.

White American Beauty (Frau Karl Druschki)—This grand white rose has become renowned as the very highest type of its class, and the best snow-white rose ever introduced.

General Jacqueminot—Crimson-scarlet; large, full; very fragrant; excellent.

His Majesty—Clear flaming red, almost everblooming. Immense flowers borne on strong stiff stems of considerable length.

Magna Charta—Bright rose, very large and double, of good form and fragrant; extra.

Marshall P. Wilder—Deep, rich, glowing red.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose; flowers of immense size, indeed many claim this to be the largest rose grown.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep, velvety crimson-maroon, full and of good form, and perhaps the best of all the hardy dark roses.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry-red, of immense size; fine form and most effective in the garden. Should be in every collection.

BABY ROSES

Anna Muller—Similar to Baby Rambler in habit and growth, but with flowers of deep pink shading into light pink.

Baby Rambler—The original crimson Baby Rambler. Forms large masses of flowers of dark crimson, on strong, sturdy stems. Blooms practically the entire summer. Growth about 18 to 24 inches high, very bushy.



White Killarney



Among the Roses, Radiance in the Foreground.

Baby Tausendschoen—It is a bush form of the "Climbing Tausendschoen" or "Thousand Beauties," having all the charms in the variable coloring in its flowers that its parent has, being firm, white, delicately flushed pink, changing to deep rosy-carmine.

Clothilde Soupert—The color effect is beautiful ivory-white, shading toward the center to bright silver pink.

Ellen Poulson—Another of the Baby Rambler type, and one of the most prolific bloomers. Flowers bright pink, large, full and sweet scented.

Jessie—Large clusters of cherry-crimson flowers. Free blooming.

Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner—This is the popular Baby Pink or "Sweetheart" Rose. In the past year or two, this rose has fairly jumped into popularity.

Mrs. William H. Cutbush—One of the finest types of the Baby Rambler roses. It produces in constant profusion throughout the entire summer its pleasing delicate pink blooms in large trusses; also extra fine for pot culture.

Orleans—This is considered the daintiest of the Baby Rambler type. Plants make well rounded growth and are covered with masses of delicate pink flowers shading to white in center. Flowers produced in profusion the entire season. Growth about 18 to 20 inches high.

CLIMBING ROSES

MONTHLY

Climbing Etoile de France—Clear flaming red blooms of large size and very fragrant. Plant very strong climber and profuse bloomer.

Climbing Gruss an Teplitz—An exact duplicate of the bush plant of the same name but a strong vigorous climber. Flowers borne in

large clusters of bright crimson shading to cardinal.

Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Also known as Mrs. Robert Peary. A strong climbing form of the beautiful variety of the same name, now so well known. Pure white.

Climbing Madame Caroline Testout—A rampant climber. In flower identical with Mme. C. Testout. A beautiful glowing pink.



Baby Rambler

Climbing Meteor—A grand climber; color velvety maroon; very free bloomer.

Climbing White Maman Cochet—Grand, huge white flowers, tinged with pink.

Marechal Niel—This is the old stand-by yellow rose in the South. Immense deep golden-yellow flowers with the deepest, richest tea fragrance of all roses.

Reine Marie Henriette—Deep cherry-red. This rose takes the lead as a climber from New Orleans to Philadelphia.

William Allen Richardson—Very deep orange-yellow; medium size, but extremely showy and distinct; very attractive.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES NOT MONTHLY

Amoena—The Pink Flowering Cherokee Rose. The flowers are the same as the White Flowering Cherokee, except that the color is a glowing pink, with a golden-yellow center. Resembles huge apple blossoms.

American Pillar—A single flowering variety of great beauty, which appeals to everyone. The flowers are of enormous size, three to four inches across, of a lovely shade of apple-blossom pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens.

Climbing American Beauty—A seedling from American Beauty, with Wichuriana and Tea blood in its veins. Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. Good foliage and better blooming qualities.

Crimson Rambler—Bright crimson flowers produced in large clusters of pyramidal form; grand variety for pillars and arches and to train over porches; also makes a fine attractive hedge.

Doctor Van Fleet—One of the best of the hardy climbing roses. Flowers of large size, frequently 4 inches across. Color delicate flesh pink deepening to rosy-pink in center. Buds and blooms formed in large clusters. Foliage of shiny metallic hue; does not mildew.

Dorothy Perkins—A most beautiful deep pink; the flowers are borne in large clusters of small double blooms and are very sweetly scented.

Double Cherokee—Identical to the old fashioned Cherokee Rose in growth and foliage, but with full double pure white flowers. Used largely for its almost evergreen foliage.

Laevigata—The Single White Cherokee Rose. This is the famous Cherokee Rose, so well known. Large, pure white flowers, with center filled with golden-yellow anthers.

Red Dorothy Perkins, or Excelsa—The flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of thirty to forty. The color is intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals tinged with scarlet. The finest of all Crimson Ramblers.



Dorothy Perkins

Silver Moon—Flowers very large, four and one-half inches in diameter. Pure white in color; petals of great substance, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower.

Tausendscheon, or Thousand Beauties—A Climbing Rose that comes to us from Germany. The flowers upon first opening are the most delicate shade of pink ever seen in a rose, might be described as a white, delicately flushed pink, changing to rosy-carmine.

White Dorothy Perkins—Equal if not superior to Crimson Rambler as a red, and Dorothy Perkins as a pink. This rose has no rival as a white climber.

Yellow Banksia—Color of bloom is sulphur yellow; has delicious fragrance.

Fruit Department

APPLES

Delicious—Well known and very popular variety. Fruit large, dull dark red, streaked with yellow. Sheep nose shape. Fine grained, crisp, juicy; very best quality; splendid keeper and shipper. Free, vigorous grower. Late fall.

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest)—Medium bright yellow, tender, juicy and highly flavored. An excellent apple for the home orchard and one of the best early market varieties. No orchard should be without this. May-June.

Horse (Yellow Horse, Summer Horse, etc.)—Large size, greenish-yellow skin; acid. Splendid for cooking and drying. Heavy bearer. Known all over the country. July-August.

Jonathan—Medium size, with yellow skin; nearly covered with dark red. Flesh is fine grained, tender and of exceptionally good flavor. Tree is very strong, hardy and prolific bearer, succeeding well in all sections of the country. One of the best eating apples we know. Late fall-winter.

Livland (Livland Raspberry, Popoff's Streaked)—A Russian apple of exceedingly good quality, ripening in June. Skin creamy white, with streaks of light red and pink. Early and prolific bearer. We recommend this highly for an early sort.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, pale yellow, handsomely colored. Flesh white, tender, with splendid sub-acid flavor. Tree grows in very handsome shape, with fine spreading head and bears unusually well. A fine market variety. August-September.

Paragon (Black Twig, Arkansas, Mammoth Black, etc.)—Very large, round; yellow striped red; sub-acid. Strong grower and very seldom misses a crop. Late fall-winter.

Rome Beauty—Large size; yellow and bright red; medium quality; fair grower and a good bearer; an excellent market variety, ripening in October; splendid keeper.

Red Astrachan (Early Rus, etc.)—Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, crisp, acid. A very beautiful variety. Tree is excellent grower and very thrifty. June.

Red June (Carolina Red June)—Conical shape, medium size; deep red skin, white flesh; very juicy. Heavy bearer. One of the best old varieties. June-July.

Stayman (Stayman Winesap)—A seedling of Winesap and by many thought to be superior to that variety. Fruit medium to large, dark red; flesh firm, fine grain, crisp, sub-acid; good keeper. October.

Winesap—One of the old reliable apples, which has stood the test under all sorts of conditions and still considered one of the leaders as a fine commercial and eating variety. Medium size; red skin, slightly streaked on yellow; flesh firm, crisp, rich, sub-acid. September-October.

Yellow Transparent (White Transparent, Grand Sultan, etc.)—Greenish-yellow skin, flesh white, medium size; good quality; sub-acid, pleasant flavor. Tree hardy and good bearer. One of the first to ripen. May-June.

CRABS

Siberian (Red Siberian Crab, Large Red, etc.)—Bright red on light yellow skin, roundish shape. Flesh acid; fine for cider, jelly and preserves. Fruit hangs on trees well into the winter, making a very ornamental tree.

Transcendent (Transcendent Crab)—Fruit unusually large for a crab; sometimes two inches in diameter; yellow striped with red; acid; fine for preserving and jelly. Tree makes vigorous and quick growth; very ornamental.

APRICOTS

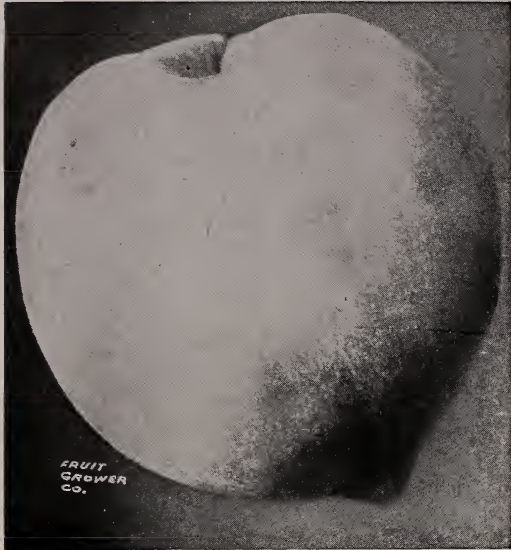
Early Golden—Small to medium size, round; skin smooth, pale orange tinged with red; juicy and sweet; flavor good. Ripens early to middle of June.

Moorpark—Fruit large; orange skin, with red cheek; flesh yellow; separating nicely from pit; rich and delicious flavor. One of the best varieties, ripening middle to last of June.

Superb—Fruit medium size, with pinkish tinge, and very fine flavor. Tree bears heavily and is sturdy grower. Mid-season.



Yellow Transparent



Champion Peach

PEACHES

- Alexander**—Medium size; highly colored; flesh greenish-white; juicy and of fair quality; adheres to the stone. Ripens last of May and early June.
- Arp** (Arp Beauty)—Yellow skin, mottled with crimson; good quality; semi-cling. This is a very desirable variety, ripening early in June, the fruits being of good size.
- Belle** (Belle of Georgia)—Large size; white skin with deep red cheek; white flesh, firm and of fine flavor; heavy bearer and excellent shipper. Tree vigorous and rapid grower. Fruit ripens middle till last of July. Freestone.
- Carman**—Large size, creamy white with reddish cheek on sunny side; flesh very tender and of fine flavor; one of the heaviest bearers. An exceedingly profitable variety for commercial orchards or for canning; freestone, ripening last of June to first of July.
- Champion**—Large size, creamy white skin, with red cheek, flesh rich and juicy; high quality and sweet. Freestone, ripening middle to last of July.
- Chinese Cling**—Large size, white skin, with red cheek; very best quality. One of the old reliables in the peach world. Ripens middle to last of July.
- Elberta** (Alberta)—The best known variety. Large size, yellow skin with red cheeks; flesh yellow, juicy and of good flavor. No orchard should be without a good proportion of Elberta. Freestone. Ripening last of July and early August.
- Hale** (J. H. Hale, or Million-Dollar Peach)—Large size, round, smooth and without fuzz. Yellow flesh; well colored, with deep red skin; high quality; freestone. Ripens about two weeks before Elberta; middle to last of July.

Greensboro—Flesh white; very juicy and good quality; skin white with red cheek. One of the best early varieties, maturing early in June. Freestone.

Heath Cling (White Heath, etc.)—Large, round, firm white flesh; exceedingly juicy and ripens clear to the pit. A favorite for canning. Last of August to first of September.

Hiley (Early Belle, Hiley Belle)—Large size, white, with red cheek; flesh white; extra good quality. Heavy bearer. One of the best shipping varieties, ripening first to middle of July.

Krummel (Krummel's October)—Large yellow freestone with red cheek; one of the best late varieties, ripening early in September.

Mayflower (Neva-Myss, Early Wonder, etc.)—The best and earliest variety, ripening latter part of May and early June. Fruit medium size, entirely covered with red; fair quality and good shipper. Tree vigorous and good grower; blooms late and seldom misses a crop. Semi-cling.

Salway—Large size; dull yellow, mottled red; flesh yellow, firm, of good quality and fine flavor. The best late peach, ripening early in September. Freestone.

Slappey—Yellow freestone, ripening early to middle of July. Somewhat like Elberta, but of higher quality and finer flavor. One of the best early yellows.

Stump (Stump the World)—Large, round; white with red cheek; flesh white, of fine flavor and very juicy. A good variety to follow Elberta, ripening middle to last of August. Freestone.

NECTARINES

New White—Large size, greenish-white, with slight tinge of brick red; very juicy and rich flavor. Early July.

Red Roman—Greenish-yellow, with brownish-red cheek; firm flesh, juicy and rich. Clingstone. Middle of July till first of August.



Mayflower Peach

PEARS

Garber—Somewhat like Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but ripens earlier, maturing in September. A thrifty grower and desirable variety. September.

Golden Russet (Japan Golden Russet)—Large size, almost perfectly round; deep golden russet skin; flesh firm and juicy; a fine variety for canning and preserving. Tree thrifty and vigorous. August.

Kieffer—Fruit very large; skin golden yellow, with slight blushed cheek, flesh very firm and of good quality. Will soften and is very fine eating pear if gathered after first frost and put away in well ventilated, cool, dry place for a couple of weeks. Tree vigorous and an abundant bearer. Matures from September to October.

Le Conte—Large size, smooth, pale yellow skin; quality fair to good, where allowed to mature in cool, dark place. Ripens last of July, up to end of Aug.

Magnolia—Large, brownish-red, similar to Japan Golden Russet. A desirable variety for preserving. October.

Seckel (Sugar Pear)—Small to medium size; exceedingly sweet and fine flavored. Dark russet skin, slightly tinged with reddish-brown. Tree rather slow growth, but very sturdy. September.

Bartlett—One of the best varieties; large size; rich, buttery, melting flesh of high flavor. One of the best varieties for the home orchard as well as for the market. July-Aug.

Clapp Favorite—Similar to Bartlett, but ripens a week or ten days earlier. Very fine flavor. Vigorous, thrifty grower. July.

Flemish Beauty—Large size; sweet, juicy and well flavored. Very attractive. August.

Koonce—Medium to large size; juicy, sweet and good flavor. One of the best varieties, ripening latter part of June to July.

PLUMS

Abundance—Large size, amber color, turning to bright cherry red. Flesh light yellow, tender; juicy and fragrant. July.

Burbank—Large size, almost round; deep cherry red, overlying yellow. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet and fragrant. July.

Red June—Medium to large size; deep red color; flesh light yellow; sub-acid. June-July.

Shropshire Damson—Medium to large size, dark purple; greenish-blue flesh; splendid for preserving. August.

Wickson—Fruit extra large; deep maroon; flesh yellow, sweet and firm. One of the most productive Japanese varieties. July.

Wild Goose—Reddish-yellow; fruit medium size, rich and juicy. Heavy bearer, an old, popular sort, that still finds favor. August.



Kieffer Pear

MULBERRIES

Black English—Large black berries; very abundant bearer.

Downing—Medium to large fruit; purplish black; very hardy, vigorous growth. Does not winter kill easily.

Hicks—Strong, abundant bearer; black berries; very sweet and well flavored. Fruit produced about four months. Sometimes called Everbearing on that account.

New American—Similar to Downing and a very desirable variety. Not as well known as some other sorts, but by many considered the best.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

Hyakume—Very large, round, oblong, about three inches in diameter. It is not astringent; can be eaten while still hard. Flesh is sweet, crisp and meaty. A good grower and free bearer.

Tane-Nashi—Large to very large, of roundish corneal shape; very smooth skin; about 3½ inches in diameter. Skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity. Seedless, quality very fine.

Yemon—Large, flat tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided. Very large. Skin light yellow, changing to dull red. Not astringent after fruit begins to soften. Nearly seedless.

Zengi—Fruit small, but very early; flesh dark and edible while still hard. Very vigorous and prolific.

CHERRIES

English Morello—Medium to large, dark red, almost black; very acid, juicy and rich. Splendid variety for preserving. June.

Governor Wood (Large size, light yellow skin, with shading of red toward sun. A splendid eating variety, ripening first to middle of May. Tree strong, vigorous grower.

May Duke—Medium to large size; red; sub-acid. Tree rather poor grower. Fruit ripens middle to last of May.

Montmorency (Large Montmorency)—Large, bright red; flesh solid, juicy and very acid. Tree extremely healthy and good grower; very prolific. Splendid fruit for pies or canning. One of the best varieties for the South. June.

Richmond (Early Richmond)—One of the earliest varieties of medium size and light red color. Very abundant bearer and thrifty grower. Without doubt the best known and most satisfactory cherry grown. Does well anywhere. Splendid for pies and canning. May.

QUINCES

Apple or Orange—Large size, almost round. This excellent variety is rather late and bears abundantly.

Meech—Slightly larger than Apple. This variety ripens about two weeks earlier, but does not bear quite so abundantly.

Rea's Mammoth—An unusually large and fine variety. Very thrifty grower and abundant bearer. By many considered the best Quince of all.

FIGS

Brown Turkey—One of the hardiest varieties; fruit medium to large size; pear-shaped; brown skin; sweet and excellent flavor. One of the hardiest varieties and on that account recommended for the portion of the South where zero weather is not unusual.

Celeste (Celestial)—Small to medium size; pale violet skin, with bloom; sweet and fine flavored; very prolific; early. Hardest of all Figs.

CURRANTS

Fay's Prolific—Large clusters of medium-size red berries. Very few seeds and good sub-acid flavor. Fine for jelly.

Wilder—One of the heaviest bearers; fruit bright red, of good quality and borne in large bunches.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing—Fruit large, pale green and acid. Plant vigorous and abundant bearer. Gooseberry pie is hard to beat and this is a splendid variety for that purpose.

Houghton—Medium sized berries; very abundant bearer and a strong grower.

BLACKBERRIES

Early Harvest—Ripens at least two weeks before other varieties; large size and excellent quality berries. A good variety for home or market.

Eldorado—Exceptionally late; jet black berries; strong, vigorous canes and an abundant bearer. Good quality and flavor.



Early Richmond

Himalaya—This variety was introduced from the Himalaya mountains in Asia. As it is a very strong grower, frequently making 10 to 20 feet of growth in a season, it should be planted along fences or arbors where it will have plenty of space. The berries are very large, sweet and delicious flavor. Ripens after other blackberries are gone and covers a longer season than almost any other. A very desirable variety where there is ample room for growth.

Snyder—One of the oldest and best known varieties, quality and flavor good.

STRAWBERRIES

Bubach—Very large, bright, red and handsome. Particularly strong grower, with beautiful dark green foliage. Mid-summer.

Excelsior—One of the earliest and best varieties. Large, well shaped fruit of rich red color and very firm flesh. A very prolific bearer and one of the most popular varieties.

Gandy—One of the latest, and we consider the one best late variety. Bright red berries of very fine quality and flavor. Abundant bearer and good shipper.

Klondyke—A good mid-season variety, with medium to large size berries, dark red; very juicy and delightful flavor.

Lady Thompson—Medium to large size; pinkish red color, solid meat, excellent quality. Ripens early, after Excelsior.

Progressive Everbearing Strawberry—This variety is without doubt the best of all the everbearing sorts. Berries medium to large size, and of good quality. A very prolific bearer and will continue to fruit late in the fall until after cold weather sets in.

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Concord Grapes

GRAPES

Agawam—Large, dark red; very fine flavor.

Brighton—Medium size bunches, with large berries; reddish skin. Of excellent quality and a desirable variety for either table or market.

Concord—Perhaps the best known grape in existence. Large size bunch and berry; blue-black skin, which is very thin and cracks easily; flesh sweet and tender; good quality, very strong grower and abundant bearer. We consider one of the best varieties for the vineyard or for the market.

Delaware—Large bunches; medium berries; light red; exceedingly high quality and very prolific. A splendid grape for the table, market or for making white wine.

Lutie—One of the most satisfactory varieties for the South; large bunches; medium to large berries, dark red, very sweet and of excellent quality. Ripens just after Moore's Early and usually hangs on the vine until Concord comes in.

Moore (Moore's Early)—Medium to large bunch; very large. Black with heavy blue bloom; high quality. Very early and desirable in every way.

Moore's Diamond—Bunch large; berry medium, very sweet and juicy. Greenish-yellow, almost white skin, a very productive and satisfactory white grape.

Niagara—Bunch and berry large; greenish-yellow skin; sweet, pulpy flesh; one of the best sorts.

Worden—Bunch and berries very large and compact. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord, and by some considered better than that variety. One of the best black sorts.

MUSCADINE TYPE GRAPES

Flowers—Very large size and splendid quality. Fruit borne in clusters of from 15 to 25 berries; black and of sweet, vinous flavor. One of the latest sorts, maturing from end of September through October, five or six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James—Large black grapes, borne in clusters of 10 to 20 berries, often as large as a pigeon egg. Vine very strong, healthy grower; free from disease. Ripens after Scuppernong and before Flowers.

Scuppernong—Berries medium to large size; russet brown color; sweet, pulpy flesh. Vines are thrifty growers and bear abundantly. Exceptionally good for wine.

Thomas—Small size clusters, with medium size berries of dark red. This is considered the best variety for making grape juice, which by some is preferred to wine.

RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert—Red; large size, rather late. The best all-round raspberry for the South, and in some sections the only one that is satisfactory.

Gregg—Black; large size and prolific bearer. Ripens about mid-season.

St. Regis Everbearing—Red. Called everbearing because it produces large crops of berries nearly all summer. Of fair quality and flavor and profitable because it is such a prolific and long season variety.

DEWBERRIES

Austin—Large black berries of good quality and flavor. Very prolific bearer and a desirable old variety. Fine for pies.

Lucretia—We consider this the best of all the Dewberries, being of large size, and very fine flavor; plants prolific and especially strong grower. Comes in before Blackberries.

ASPARAGUS

An Asparagus bed is a boon to any family. It is easily grown and once started the bed will last for an indefinite time. Best handled on small places by digging a pit or bed about four feet wide and sufficient length to suit, throwing out the earth to a depth of about two feet, filling in to within about six inches of the top with well-rotted manure mixed with good soil. Spread about one inch of soil on top to prevent the roots coming in contact with manure, then set your Asparagus roots about 4 inches apart each way, filling in around them with good soil, but leaving the bed about three inches below the surface to be filled in gradually. About all that is then required is to mulch occasionally with manure and sprinkle salt over the surface about every two years.

